

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ward to Monterey Bay. Species are described under 22 genera, Parmelia being the largest with 14 species; and new species are characterized under Cetraria, Usnea, Parmelia, and Gyrophra.—J. M. C.

Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien.—Part 223 continues the families of mosses by Brotherus, Hedwigiaceae being concluded; Fontinalaceae, Climaciaceae, Cryphaeaceae, Leucodontaceae, and Prionodontaceae being completed; and Spiridentaceae being begun.

The first part of the second supplement has also appeared, including the literature of 1899–1904 in reference to gymnosperms and monocotyledons, with a few pages beginning the dicotyledons.—J. M. C.

Index Filicum.—The sixth, seventh, and eighth fascicles of Christensen's work⁹ have appeared with great promptness, carrying the references from *Gleichenia Cunninghamii* to *Polypodium basiattenuatum*. It should be urged upon colleges and libraries that so useful and thankless a task should be supported by adequate subscriptions.—J. M. C.

Text-book of pharmacognosy.—A new textbook of pharmacognosy by GILG¹⁹ is worthy an English edition. It is the best illustrated text for ordinary student use that has appeared. The work would be still more valuable if a greater number of cuts showing the anatomical elements as they appear in powder had been included.—RAYMOND H. POND.

Plants of Bermuda.—A list of plants collected by the author in Bermuda in 1905 has been published privately by A. H. Moore of Cambridge, Mass. The pamphlet contains 22 pages, 3 plate reproductions of photographs, and descriptions of new species of Rhynchospora and Elaeodendron.—J. M. C.

Das Pflanzenreich. 11—Part 24, issued in January of this year, contains the Aponogetonaceae by Krause and Engler, 22 species being recognized.—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

Items of taxonomic interest.—J. Cardot continues (Bull. Herb. Boiss. II. 6: 1-17. 1906) his account of the mosses collected by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, describing nineteen new species from S. Georgia Island and 5 from the Antarctic lands.—Palibria adds (idem 18-22) 5 new species to the Chinese flora.—H. Christ lists (idem 45-58) the ferns of Costa Rica, which is astonishingly rich, and describes 8 as new.—I. Thériot (Bull. Acad. Int. Geog. Bot. 16:40. 1906) gives a 2-line diagnosis of two new Leptodontia from New Granada, with other

⁹ Christensen, C., Index Filicum, etc. Fasc. 6–8. Copenhagen: H. Hagerups Boghandel. 1905 and 1906. Each $3s.\ 6d.$

¹⁰ GILG, Ernest, Lehrbuch der Pharmacognosie. 8vo, pp. vii+368. Berlin: Julius Springer. 1905.

¹¹ ENGLER, A., Das Pflanzenreich. Heft. 24, Aponogetonaceae by K. Krause assisted by A. Engler. pp. 22, figs. 9 (71). M 1.20. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1906.